



RESERVIST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

VOL. IV No. 5, MARCH 1957

PI Tools in the Field Take Local Effort and Know-How

From time to time inquiries are received at Headquarters from Reservists concerning help needed for local recruiting drives. Such inquiries and requests for promotion material have quite naturally increased as recruiting competition among the five Armed Forces gains momentum. The Coast Guard has been well aware of the stepped-up competition and the need to streamline its promotion material to fit the latest media. There is, of course, the problem of being the one service not included in the public information material purchased by the Defense Department's budget. Our separate appropriation and our operation under the Treasury De-

partment do not permit inclusion in material paid for by the Defense Department. The Coast Guard is, however, establishing a stronger liaison with the Pentagon and in Washington, D. C. it is becoming more and more apparent that our Service is being included in "earned", not paid for, publicity material. It must also be remembered by Reservists in the field that our maintenance apart from the huge Defense Department allowance places some restraint on our being able to compete financially with the other four Armed Services.

Facing these realities, let's take a look at the positive side of Coast Guard recruiting aids available and

distributed for use in the districts. Most of this material has been prepared by Headquarters for use in local areas where local effort is the only means for its success. Public information material appropriate for our budget, our geographical organization, and recruiting needs is material that can be used in all local areas and situations where it can be FOLLOWED UP by the personalized "leg-work" of resident Reservists. This is a very vital fact

Continued on p. 3, col. 1

Variety of Billets Open for Extended Active Duty

The Coast Guard is still accepting applications from Reservists who are interested in extended active duty. Assignments are available in all enlisted ratings and in officer ranks below lieutenant commander. A few billets for lieutenant commanders and commanders may become available. Interested officers in these grades should also submit requests at this time.

Enlisted contracts will be for two years.

Officers will be offered two-year contracts with a possibility of extension.

After completing one year of extended active duty, enlisted Reservists will have an opportunity to "ship over" to the Regular Coast Guard and receive mustering-out-pay, travel pay to home of record, and the re-enlistment bonus. Reservists may "ship over" without a loss of rate if there are vacancies in their ratings in the Regular Coast Guard. Chief petty officers, however, will not be rated higher than E-6, first class petty officer.



Official Coast Guard Photo

"Aboard the USCGC UNIMARK... Coast Guard Reservists cruise in the waters of Miami harbor. These Reservists are undergoing training as six-month trainees which includes a cruise aboard this Coast Guard cutter.

Portal to Portal Coverage For Training Duty

On January 1, 1957, the Survivor Benefits Act of 1956 became effective. This law places all members of the Armed Forces, Regular and Reserve, under the same survivor benefits system. It provides broader coverage for survivors of military personnel who die in service or who, under certain circumstances, die later as a result of military service.

One of the new and broader benefits provided for survivors of Reservists, not serving on active duty, is referred to as "portal to portal coverage." The Reservist may ask, "What is portal to portal coverage and under what conditions or circumstances are my survivors entitled to the protection provided?"

To answer this question, Section 102(6)(B) of Public Law 881 reads in part as follows:

"Any member of a Reserve component of a uniformed service--

- (i) who, when authorized or required by competent authority assumes an obligation to perform active duty for training or inactive duty training; and
- (ii) who dies from an injury incurred on or after January 1, 1957, by him while proceeding directly to or returning directly from such active duty for training or inactive duty training, as the case may be; shall be deemed to have been on active duty for training or inactive duty training, as the case may be, and entitled to basic pay at the time such injury was incurred."

This is a real gain for the Reserve. For the first time in history, he is extended survivor coverage while enroute to or from active duty for training or inactive duty training, including multiple training periods and weekend drills. His survivors are entitled to the six-months death gratuity; the widow, children, and dependent parents are extended coverage under the "Dependency and Indemnity Compensation" provisions of the Act; and under certain conditions, are entitled to survivor benefits under Social Security.

To be fully protected by "portal to portal coverage," a Reservist, who dies from an injury, must have incurred this injury while traveling directly to or returning directly from active duty for training or inactive duty training. Delays enroute in either direction may jeopardize the survivor's entitlement to benefits.

In making the determinations as to whether death was a result of an injury incurred while directly enroute to or from active duty for training, or inactive duty training,

the Secretary or Administrator of Veterans Affairs, for the benefits that they respectively administer, will take into consideration the following factors:

- (1) whether the member was authorized or required to perform such training, that is, was he complying with competent orders or authority;
- (2) the hour on which the member began to so proceed or return;
- (3) the hour on which he was scheduled to arrive for duty, or on which he ceased to perform such duty;
- (4) the method of travel employed;
- (5) his route to and from such training duty;
- (6) the manner in which travel was performed;
- (7) the immediate cause of death.

Just what do all these factors mean to a Reservist on his way to training? In order not to jeopardize his survivor's compensation, he must be complying with competent orders and must be sure that there are absolutely no delays enroute either to or from his drill or other training. A few examples may help to clarify these points:

Example No. 1--A Reservist is ordered to two weeks active duty for training. He is permitted to travel in his privately-owned automobile. He decides to leave his home prior to the effective date of the orders for the purpose of stopping over for a visit with friends, or a vacation. Should he have an accident prior to the effective date of his orders, and should he die as a result of such accident, he is not covered under the benefits of this Act. To assure coverage for his survivors, he must not depart from his home until the effective date of his orders.

Example No. 2--A Reserve member, under competent orders to participate in weekly drills, is enroute to the designated place of training. He is traveling in his privately-owned automobile and is proceeding directly to such place. It normally takes him an hour to drive the distance and he is due to report at 8:00 pm. He departs from his home at 7:00 p.m. and while proceeding directly to the designated place he is fatally injured as a result of an accident. If duty status is determined, he is covered under the benefits of this Act. However, should he have departed prior to the normal travel time, or should he have stopped for dinner or to see friends during such period, he may have jeopardized his coverage under the Act.

It is the responsibility of the Reservist to insure that all injuries

Screening Questionnaires Are Important to Reservists

All Reservists who were on inactive duty on June 30, 1956, are required to submit an Initial Screening Questionnaire, Form CG-3684. The initial screening of the Reserve is nearing completion. Failure to submit a questionnaire in time to reach Headquarters by April 1, 1957, may result in retention in the Ready Reserve.

There is considerable misunderstanding on the part of many Reservists concerning the difference between the categories of Ready Reserve and Standby Reserve. One of the significant differences is that the Ready Reserve can be called to active duty when the President so directs. The Standby Reserve can only be called to active duty upon declaration by Congress of a state of war or National Emergency. Further, it must also be found that there is an insufficient number of Ready Reservists available for service before calling up Standby Reservists.

Screening is designed to remove from the Ready Reserve individuals who have satisfactorily served their required period of service (in most cases a combination of active duty and service in an organized unit totaling five (5) years and no longer desire to remain Ready Reservists. In addition, certain other provisions have been incorporated in the screening program whereby Reservists not having fulfilled their required service may qualify for transfer to the Standby Reserve.

received during training or while proceeding to or from training, are immediately reported to his Training unit commanding officer or other appropriate authority. An injury, which may appear to be minor when received, later could have fatal results. In the event such injury is not reported at the time, the survivors of such a member may, through his negligence, be denied the protection to which they are legally entitled under the new Survivor Benefits Act, since there may not be a record of the injury.

REMEMBER--when a claim is filed alleging that the claimant is entitled to benefits by reason of this so-called "portal to portal coverage," the burden of proof is upon the claimant. Reserve members should be certain that they are in a "protected" status while traveling to and from duty. Should an injury occur, it should be reported immediately if possible and investigation should be made by appropriate authority.

Give High School Presses Recruiting Stories

High school newspapers offer an excellent medium for reaching young men with information about the Coast Guard Reserve program. Written by and geared to the teen-age set, you can always be sure of reaching an audience of potential recruits through these presses.

How do you tackle this group of readers? Well, chances are there's a member of your unit who is a reporter or editor on his high school paper. Inquire about this during your next drill meeting and if you locate such a newspaper man, work with him in preparing articles and photos on local Coast Guard Reserve activities. Give special attention to human interest stories about high school students who are training with the local Coast Guard Reserve group. Include personal interviews with these young men for high school publications and emphasize how high school chums can become shipmates and serve together, too.

Continued on p. 4, col. 3

PI--Cont. from p. 1

for Reservists in the field to accept. This kind of personal recruiting in your hometown is what rewards the Service for the public information material prepared, purchased, and distributed. Not even a network television show or series can take the place of the man to man recruiting that you can do in your own hometown.

However, tools have been furnished the field to add color and zest and entertainment and information to recruiting activities in your district. Let's take a look at what you have available now.

MOTION PICTURE: "Your Coast Guard Reserve" -- 13 minutes and 20 seconds (This film has been brought up to date for the six-months training program and has been lengthened for use on television.) Distributed Jan. 28,

TELEVISION: There are four 58-second TV trailers

- (1) "You Train For A Skilled Trade"
- (2) "You Get Interesting Shore Duty"
- (3) "You Get Exciting Sea Duty"
- (4) "You Receive Numerous Benefits (6-mos. program)"

The above trailers were distributed to areas where it was determined they could best be used for Reserve recruiting.

ANIMATED: Story boards have recently been approved for one 58-

Reserve Instructions Issued Since Start of 1957

No.	Subject
1-57	District Reserve Policy Board; convening of annually (cancels Reserve Memorandum 11-52)
2-57	Procedure for obtaining, reporting, and recording Social Security Account Numbers for members of the Coast Guard Ready Reserve not on extended active duty
3-57	Multiple Drills; instructions for holding; amends Reserve Instruction 31-56
4-57	Reserve Recruit Training; instructions for (cancels Reserve Instruction 11-56)
5-57	Standards for determination of satisfactory participation within the Coast Guard Reserve training program; amends Reserve Instruction 28-56
6-57	Record of Military Status of Registrant, DD Form 44 (1 December 1956); instructions for submission of

second animated trailer and one 20-second animated trailer. (One interesting fact here is that the Reserve component will be the first to receive the Coast Guard's venture into animated TV trailers.)

To be distributed in April 1957

LITERATURE (give away brochures): "Your Son Counts in the Coast Guard Reserve"
"What's New in the Coast Guard Reserve"
"You and the Coast Guard Reserve"

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL: . . .
Window Cards
Posters for A-Frames
Streetcar or bus cards
Bumper Strips

RADIO: Areas have been serviced with radio spots sent directly to program directors at the stations.

These tools represent aid in every current media considered the most important in reaching our audience with the Reserve story. There is, however, one thing to remember--that person to person promotion and recruiting are what it takes to set these tools in motion. And as one of the greatest publicists in the world said, space and time earned to promote your product through sound public relations could not have been "bought" in the first place. So use these tools well in your hometown with your own ingenuity and your own effort!

New ORTUs Commissioned

The following Coast Guard Organized Reserve Training Units were recently commissioned and are in operation:

(PORT SECURITY)
ORTUPS 03-274
Shinnecock Life Boat Station
U. S. Coast Guard
Hampton Bays, N. Y.
Commissioned: January 29, 1957

Drill night: Tuesday
Commanding Officer: LCDR Clifford G. VAN COTT
(PORT SECURITY)
ORTUPS 03-961
U. S. Naval Reserve Training Center
Industrial Highway
Eddystone, Pa.
Commissioned: January 16, 1957

Drill night: Wednesday
Commanding Officer: LCDR Russell E. Sullivan
(PORT SECURITY)
ORTUPS 09-238 (Unit II)
2660 East Atwater Street
Detroit, Michigan
Commissioned: January 8, 1957

Drill night: Tuesday
Commanding Officer: LCDR Robert T. COUGHLIN
(VESSEL AUGMENTATION)
ORTUAG 03-992
U. S. Army Reserve Training Center
2150 Nottingham Way
Trenton, N. J.
Commissioned: January 10, 1957

Drill night: Thursday
Commanding Officer: LCDR Albert B. VERNON
(VESSEL AUGMENTATION)
ORTUAG 12-536
Building 1, USCG Base
Alameda, Calif.
Commissioned: January 22, 1957

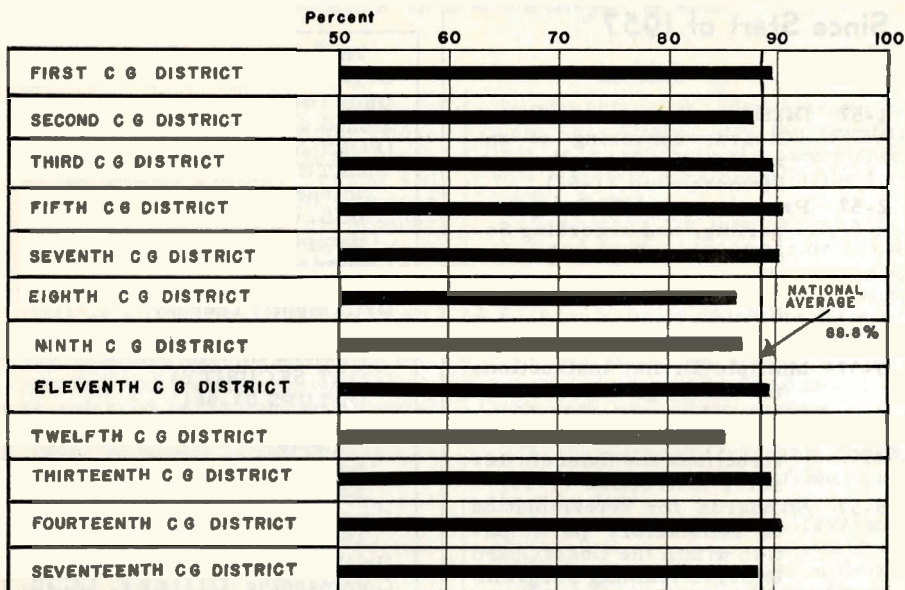
Drill night: Tuesday
Commanding Officer: LCDR Allen L. SIMMONS

New Officer Correspondence Course Now Ready

A new correspondence course, "Naval Sonar, NAVPERS 10928", is now ready for distribution. This course consists of six assignments, and 12 retirement points are awarded upon satisfactory completion.

A revised course, "Administration of Officers' Messes, NAVPERS 10970-1" (10 retirement points) may be taken for repeat credit.

Continued on p. 4, col. 3



Armed Forces Day Set for May 18th and 19th

Armed Forces Day, 1957, has been scheduled nation-wide for the week-end of May 18th through the 19th, Saturday and Sunday. Once again

the theme for this occasion will be "Power for Peace."

This is an excellent opportunity for Coast Guard Reservists, especially members of Organized Training Units, to acquaint citizens in their respective areas with the Service. It is suggested that Open Houses be held at training centers wherever possible and that Coast Guard Reservists work with other local civic and military groups to give the public an up-to-date understanding of their Armed Forces team.

Each ORTU might designate one of its members to act as the coordinator for Coast Guard Reserve participation in local Armed Forces Day activities. Photographs of such participation would be welcomed by The RESERVIST for possible publication.

Requirement Waived for ESG Exams in April

The new training course for Port Security Patrolman (ESG designator) CG-276-6, was not ready for mailing as early as was originally planned. Consequently male personnel who desire to add the ESG designator to their general service ratings will not be required to take the special examination originally scheduled for April.

However, Reservists who feel they are prepared to pass the special examination may take it.

Attendance Figures for ORTUs

December 1956

National Average	88.4%
Highest District Seventh CG District	90.8%
Highest ORTUPS ORTUPS 11-635 Bakersfield, Calif.	96.9%
Highest ORTUAG ORTUAG 13-935 Seattle, Washington	94.9%

COURSE--Cont. from p.3

ATOMIC, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE DEFENSE COURSES...

The short, separate active duty for training courses in Atomic, Biological and Chemical Warfare Defense, convening at Fleet Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island, have been canceled.

The five-day course in Atomic Defense Monitoring and Decontamination has been changed to ABC Defense Monitoring and Decontamination. This course is held at Fleet Training Centers, Newport, Rhode Island, Norfolk, Virginia and Charleston, South Carolina.

The ABC Warfare Defense Indoctrination five-day courses at Fleet Training Centers, Norfolk and Charleston, have been canceled.

PRESSES--Cont. from p.3

These newspapers may also offer you advertising space so that you can keep young men up-to-date on the current Coast Guard Reserve plans open to them. Stress the six-months trainee program and spotlight the opportunity for hometown unit affiliation. Be sure to list your training center address, your drill night, and your telephone number available for inquiries.

Yes, sir--you'll find that working with local high school newspapers is one more proof of "the power of the press!"

The Coast Guard RESERVIST

Published monthly in Washington, D. C., by the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard. Reference to directives, regulations and orders is for information only and does not by publication herein constitute authority for action. Inquiries pertaining to the Coast Guard Reserve should be addressed to: Commandant (PR), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington 25, D. C. Publication approved by the Bureau of the Budget Aug. 25, 1963, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Instructors Needed for Summer Training Billets

Both enlisted and officer members of the Reserve are urgently needed for instructor and administrator billets in several active duty for training centers throughout the country beginning about June 1, 1957. Applications from all enlisted ratings will be considered.

Most of the officer billets are open to lieutenants and LTJG's, but there will be a number of assignments for higher ranks, too.

Applications should be submitted through commanding officers and district commanders (dcr) to Commandant (PR). All requests will be acted upon promptly and assignment will be made for periods not longer than 90 days. Applications should include dates Reservists are available and their preferences as to place of duty.